Easton Gazette.

WILSON M. TYLOR & BRO.,
Editors and Proprietors.
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1894.

THE report last week of the GAZETTE in reference to the election contest, in which it was shown that Mr. Jas. M. Cowgill's statement contradicted Mr. John McHale's it seems that both were as near right as they knew how to be with the facts before them. The books had on them two names of Joseph Skinner and one of Joseph Nichols and one of Joseph C. H. Nichols. It was true that one Joseph Skinner and one Joseph Nichols had been sentenced to the House of Correction and should have been removed from the book, but it was unfortunate that the right ones were left on and the wrong ones crossed off, as Mr. Cowgill stated, the men were honest and had not been in the House of Correction.

Mr. McHale discharged his duty and reported to the register that certain names should come off, not realizing that there were other names on the same book similar to them.

THE election contest cases will not be finished until Monday, owing to some of the witnesses not being on hand. Adjourned from Thursday.

There seems to be no doubt that the respondents will not attempt to produce witnesses, and yet we do not wish to assume to know their business, but it is generally conceded that they have no case and that the contestants have won the day.

All this trouble and expense has been the work of some overanxious one or ones in the Democratic party who have been referred to by the council for the contestant as "scoundrels" and which appellation the *Ledger* saddled on Hammond, Tilghman and Co. It will be no trouble to show by the weight of evidence that there was no "legal" election held in Talbot county in November last and that some one or ones, in all probability who were not known on the democratic ticket nor had any official duty to perform, perpetrated the scoundrelly business of changing registration books in order to disfranchise voters.

The people of Talbot will soon learn, if they have not already, that when the Republicans make a serious charge upon the methods of the opposite party that they have facts to sustain them.

When the last word is said and all parties ready to start afresh, when the decision of the judges and the legislature shall have been announced (whether it results in causing those already seated to give up their places or not) when all the advantages and disadvantages to both sides will have been weighed in the balance of public opinion, it will then be seen that the attitude of the *Ledger* and *Democrat* in this affair will have been anything but an enviable one; for without attempting to right wrongs, pretending not to see faults, insisting that none could exist, throwing odium and reproach upon those who upheld right for rig[illegible]verting such terms as "[illegible]n those [illegible]and in [illegible]nding their [illegible] injustice in [illegible] it not be in[illegible]e expressions of [illegible], to see just how [illegible] this farce and fusillade and come out unscathed as they hope to do?

Editorial sympathy to them is extended.

For the Gazette.

A Reply to "Farmer."

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.—Special attention having been directed in an editorial to the communication of "Farmer" in a recent issue of the Democrat, I made an extra effort to read it carefully, comprehensively. This practical husbandman occupies more than a column in that journal, in presenting his opinions on the unprofitableness of agricultural pursuits as at present conducted in this county. Accepting these opinions as orthodox, then under the present regime, the highway to successful farming in our midst is as hard to "trable" as the proverbial road to Jordan. Embodied in language that a rhetorician might term a multiplicity of similes, we are informed that the secret of our non-success in cultivating our lands, lies in our tardiness in accepting innovations and in our readiness to abjure everything carrying with it the signs of imitation. We are accused of too often taking our *otium cum dignitate*; or of falling into a condition previously defined as "*vis inertiæ*," of languidly existing in a state of innocuous desuetude. This "apathy" or "laziness," so noticable in us, should be pardonable, if comes to us through the "existing stream of tendency;" the old habits of *ante bellum* days still obtain. Now there is a way out of this "ruined condition" to rise in, a sure and safe one, if we will only adopt it. I would therefore respectfully submit one or two suggestions, which I hope will insure to our benefit, provided they be adopted by "Farmer" in consumating such reforms as he affect to believe are needed in cultivating "Talbot's fairest acres."

I would forthwith transport from the green glades and grassy dells of the Green Mountain State, one of those agricultural prodigies, and make of him a permanent fixture in our midst; to the end that he may reveal the secrets of successful farming to "our hard-working laborers." Some of our theoretical tillers of the soil, contend that the trend of our national way is toward a paternal government; that the great interests throughout this broad land are indiscriminately fostered and protected; why, then should not our agricultural interests be made a special subject of this parental care? Therefore I would again suggest, that we petition congress through our representatives to subsidize the "horny-handed sons of toil" in this our beloved county. Then under the new order of things, I behold in a vision of futurity, that "mellow apple of prosperity" suspended from the branch of the tree of affluence, we have but to grasp it and it is ours, provided however, "our near neighbors" with a longer reach, don't pluck the golden trophy before we enter the orchard. If by our united action, we can cause to grow two blades of grass where now but one has taken root, our labors will have been rewarded. "Farmer" and I are "two souls with but a single thought." Diurnally we revel in the elysian fields of the fairest of Columbia's commonwealth. Arcadian land! Would that I could, like "Rover" tune my harp to sing of thy unfading beauties. Utopia of Maryland, thy sun-kissed plains shall plenty yield to cheer the laboring swain. Beloved land, in thy sweet gardens grow wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe." LABORER.

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Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1894.

Secretary Carlisle has one good trait, he knows where to look for good advice when he is in a hole. He is in a hole now, and it is a deep and dark one. Having called in vain upon his party associates in Congress for legislation that would provide the money to meet the deficit made by the announcement of the Cleveland tariff program, he has now called upon Senator Sherman for advice and aid. Senator Sherman told the democratic Senators at the time they declined his suggestion that the silver repeal bill should be amended so as to authorize an issue of bonds that the administration would in the end have to issue bonds. Well, the end is in sight, and the administration is going to issue bonds, with or without the consent of Congress. If Congress will authorize an issue of bonds, they can be made to run a short period and to carry only three per cent. interest; if Congress will not authorize the bond issue, they are to be issued under the law of 1875 and will consequently carry 4 or 4½ per cent. interest and will run a long time. The bonds have been printed and the official announcement of their issue may be made at any time.

Mr. Cleveland is as obstinate as ever. Notwithstanding the humiliating position in which he is placed by the last batch of Hawaiian correspondence, which includes President Dole's manly and straightforward answer to Minister Willis's demand, that the provisional government retire in favor of the dissolute woman who had previously announced her intention to behead her opponents as soon as she got back into power, and which was sent to the House Saturday and to the Senate to-day (the Senate was not in session Saturday), he still wishes to restore the queen, and is making use of the methods which have become so familiar since the meeting of the extra session to "convert" members of Congress to his views. If public opinion instead of being strongly opposed as it has been from the first, had been overwhelmingly in favor of restoration, this batch of correspondence, which includes the dispatches of Willis here tofore withheld, would have made restoration impossible.

If plain arguments and incontrovertible facts counted for anything with democrats the Cleveland tariff bill would have been buried beyond hope of resurrection by those presented against it by the few republicans who have had an opportunity to speak during the absurdly short time allowed for general debate. The orders to railroad the bill are imperative, and there is little probability that any of the numerous amendments, which will be offered by dissatisfied democrats during the debate under the five minute rule, which will occupy the rest of the time until the 29th, inst., when the bill will be voted upon, will be adopted. But there is one consolation ahead, Mr. Cleveland will not be able to recognize his bill when the Senate Finance committee gets through with it. Nothing could show plainer what the democrats of the House really want than the applause they gave to the out and out free trade speeches of Tom Johnson of Ohio, Jerry Simpson of Kansas, and Bryan of Nebraska. They want free trade, and, as Representative Black of Illinois, who wants to succeed Senator Cullom, put it, to reduce wages in the United States to the level of those paid in other parts of the world. That is a beautiful and enticing program to lay before a nation of wage earners, now isn't it?

The opposition to the income tax proposition has unquestionably frightened the democrats who favor it. One result of the fright was the determination of the democrats of the Ways and Means committee not to offer the income tax as an amendment to the Cleveland tariff bill, but report it to the House as a separate measure. Another, is the proposition not yet definitely acted upon, to hold a democratic caucus to decide whether the income tax shall be pushed or abandoned. The final result will be the same either way. The income tax may be forced through the House by a very small margin, but its death in the Senate it certain.

The majority report prepared by the republicans on the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections against the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws which was passed by the House of the extra session and is now before the Senate, is a document that fairly bristles with common sense reasons why these laws should not be repealed. Common sense plays a very small part in democratic legislation, but there is a dim, shadowy hope that this bill may be defeated in the Senate by democratic opposition to it. It is known that Mr. Cleveland's democratic friends in New York are afraid of the effects of repeal and that they have made their fears known to Mr. Cleveland and to some of the democratic Senators.

There is no significance in the election of Hon. J. H. Manley of Me., to succeed Hon. T. H. Carter, of Mont., as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National committee. Mr. Carter wished to be relieved of a portion of the work. He still remains at the head of the National committee.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

How Agriculture Has Prospered Under Republican Rule.

In 1860, eight manufacturing states of the east—the six of New England, together with New York and Pennsylvania—returned an aggregate wealth of $5,123,000,000. Twenty years afterward, by the census of 1880, the same states returned an aggregate wealth of $16,228,000,000. The rate of increase for the 20 years was slightly more than 216 per cent.

Let us see how the agricultural states fared during this period. By the census of 1860, eight agricultural states of the west—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin—returned an aggregate wealth of $2,271,000,000. Twenty years afterward, by the census of 1880—protection all the while in full force—these same states returned an aggregate wealth of $11,268,000,000. The rate of increase for the 20 years was 396 per cent, or 180 per cent greater than the increase in the eight manufacturing states of the east.

The case will be equally striking if we take the 15 southern states that were slave holding in 1860. By the census of that year, the aggregate return of their property was $6,792,000,000. But $2,000,000,000 was slave property. Deducting that, the total property amounted to $4,792,000,000. Their aggregate return of wealth by the census of 1880 was $8,633,000,000. The rate of increase for the 20 years was 80 per cent. Consider that during this period 11 states of the south were impoverished by civil war to an extent far greater than any country had been despoiled in the wars of modern Europe. Consider that the labor system on which previous wealth had been acquired in the south was entirely broken up. And yet, at the end of 20 years, the southern states had repaired all their enormous losses and possessed nearly double the wealth they had ever known before. Do not these figures incontestably show that the agricultural sections of the country, west and south, have prospered even beyond the manufacturing sections, east and north? And all this not merely with protection, but because of protection!

AGAINST INCOME TAX

EAGER OPPOSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS THERETO.

Democratic Favors Should Be Evenly Distributed—The Laborer Has Been Deprived of His Wages, So Let the Rich Also Be Taxed.

Immediately after the Democratic administration assumed control of the affairs of government, being supported by a majority of the Democratic party in both houses of congress, the necessity occurred to the leading Democratic papers of the country to forestall by some means what they knew would be the inevitable consequences of Democratic control. History had shown that whenever the Democratic party had exclusive control in administrating the affairs of government, the United States was invariably, without any exception whatever, plunged into a condition of dire distress to labor, to producers and manufacturers, caused by money panics, souphouses and starvation.

Efforts have recently been made to mislead the press and to deceive the people upon the subject of the income tax which the Democratic administration may find itself compelled to impose as a means for acquiring revenue in order to meet the deficiency brought about by the diminished customs receipts through their farcical tariff for revenue only, and which is not a tariff for revenue by any means, and to meet the deficiency brought about by the increase of expenditures above receipts of government. A tariff for revenue only is a direct tax upon the people; therefore, why should it not be followed up by other direct taxation, and why should not these taxes be levied upon those who are best able to pay them? Let the bulk of the taxes be paid by those who can afford to live in luxury, who have wealth, and who do not have to bother themselves with such small matters as providing for the morrow.

The history of the present Democratic party, since March 4, 1893, has shown that it is distinctly and most decidedly the party that favors and has regard to the interests of the rich. High and important public offices have been openly bartered for money and bought by the rich. The new tariff bill even shows favoritism for the rich in reducing the duty upon foreign champagne and upon foreign cigars, but what has the Democratic party during 1893 done for the poor man, for the wage earner, for the man dependent upon his daily toil for the means wherewith to supply food and clothing for his family?

The only change that has been noticed by the great majority of the people, who are the wage earners and producers, is that the opportunity for earning wages has been taken from them, that their pay has been cut down, or that they are earning no money at all. As the poorer classes have thus received this delicate attention at the hands of the present Democratic administration, therefore let the income tax, by all means be imposed. It is not fair that the rich should not receive their share of administrative favors, or that they should not suffer some loss the same as the poor classes.

This opposition to the imposition of an income tax rests entirely and exclusively upon the Democratic party of the country, which represents the rich and misrepresents and disfavors the poor. James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald makes his money in this country, but spends it in Europe, where he lives. Mr. Pulitzer of The World is of German birth and lives largely abroad. The proprietor of the New York Times will not even patronize American labor and industries, but buys his printing presses in England. The Evening Post of New York, an able English advocate, has been owned by a foreigner, who has just left the country, taking several millions of dollars of American money with him, after banqueting the president and his friends at a $40 per plate dinner. These are the people who should pay an income tax, but these are the people who are vigorously opposing it.

The Fruits of Protection.

The wealth of the United States was in 1860 $16,000,000,000, one-half of which was destroyed during the civil war. In June, 1887, our wealth touched the imperial figures of $60,000,000,000, earning $7,000,000 each day. In 1860 the wealth of the United States was $415 per capita; in 1887, $1,000 per capita. In these years of protection the United States has earned over one-half of this sum added to the world's wealth during that time. We nearly equal Great Britain in the production of iron and excel her in the production of steel. In 1860 manufactures in the United States amounted to $1,800,000,000; in 1887 to $7,000,000,000. Our total industries now amount to $11,000,000,000. The western states manufactured nearly as much in 1887 as the whole country in 1860. The southern states alone now make 10 per cent more pig iron than was made in the United States in 1860. The annual product of the United States exceeds that of England by more than one-half, and our trade is double that of England. England has increased her commerce less than six times since 1860; the United States has increased her commerce more than six times. While England has increased her export trade four times, the exports of the United States have increased eight times. In these years, from the third producing power, we have risen to the first. Up to 1860 the entire exports of the United States were $9,000,000,000; since then they have amounted to $14,000,000,000.

Defend the Homes of America.

Wherever the people had an opportunity to speak on Nov. 7 they condemned free trade. Wherever the voice of American citizenship was permitted to make itself heard it uttered an emphatic protest against the crime and folly of striking down American industry to serve the greed of foreign monopolists. The mandate of the six great commonwealths of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Iowa was expressed in unmistakable terms. Last year New York voted for the Democratic national ticket by a plurality of 45,518. This year, leaving out of account the extraordinary vote against Maynard, the Republican plurality in New York is 24,194. New Jersey voted for the Cleveland electors by a plurality of 14,974. Last November she declared against free trade by a plurality of 22,132. Pennsylvania increased her presidential Republican plurality of 63,767 to a plurality of 135,136. Massachusetts increased her Republican plurality from 26,000 for Harrison to 35,613 for Greenhalge. Iowa, Republican by 22,965 last year, is now Republican by 32,686. Ohio, which voted for the Harrison electors by only 1,072, gave William McKinley the magnificent plurality of 81,347. Taken altogether, the total Republican plurality in the popular vote of these six states in 1892 was 53,313. This year it is 331,108.—New York Press.

A Careless City Editor.

Reporter—That's a nice way to make an assignment, isn't it? I'm ordered to get up a column of "Slaughter Statistics."

Friend—Well?

Reporter—Well, I don't know whether I'm to write up the abattoirs or the grade crossings.—New York Weekly.

THE SUFFERING PEOPLE.

A Hard Winter Before the Workers of the Nation.

General Hastings of Pennsylvania, in a speech at Philadelphia, has tersely summed up the situation in the country. The condition of the Pennsylvania farmer and workingman as he presents it is not overdrawn, and it will be the condition of the New York farmer and worker before a year rolls round unless the people call a halt at the ballot box. He says: "People are now in want, with a hard winter and poverty staring them in the face, and who can say that all this is not due to Democracy and the Democratic congress?

"The country is in such a condition now that men turn to each other with blanched faces and ask how long their employment will last. Mills are closing every day. The party in power at Washington is responsible for the existing condition of affairs. The farmer is feeling the stress of financial and political weather as well as the artisan and professional man, and through the length and breadth of our beautiful state one hears the cry for relief. But the Democratic party remains inactive and unresponsive to the public demand.

"The Democrats repudiated protection at Chicago and said they would do better things. They have done nothing but cause a wave of destruction and poverty to sweep the land. They painted tariff reform in such glowing colors that the people thought they would like a change. They got it, but at what a cost!

"During the 25 years the Republican party ran the government wages increased from 10 to 90 per cent, and the people prospered and saved money. Satisfied with affairs, our foreign neighbors were glad to deal with us and take our money, but as soon as the Democrats gained power they began to question our stability and wonder if silver was to be the same as before.

"The people are frightened. Manufacturers are at their wits' ends. If the manufacturers had the assurance that the tariff would not be tinkered with for 10 years and a promise that no change would be made in the currency of the nation, all the mills in the country would begin work inside of two weeks."

Agricultural Ignorance.

Does not every dollar's worth of imports kept out by a protective policy keep in a dollar's worth of import grain that would otherwise leap to go out?

This is one of those profound conundrums that the secretary of agriculture tried to solve at the congress of agriculture recently held in Chicago. We do not believe that any schoolboy would ask such a question. The protective tariff has nothing whatever to do with the exports of the country. The quantity of grain that will "leap to go out" depends entirely upon the crops in other countries as well as in our own—in fact, upon the question of supply and consequent demand. The protective tariff, Mr. Morton, is to keep out from this country things that are grown or manufactured in other countries, and which we ourselves are able to grow or manufacture. We presume that Mr. Morton is not aware that during the period of the greatest protection this country has ever had our exports of wheat were larger than ever known in the history of the country, the result being that our imports were phenomenally smaller than our exports; hence our exceeding prosperity under protection. The dense ignorance shown by the secretary of agriculture in the affairs pertaining to his department would be amusing, were it not so shameful, in coming from the head of the department that should be representative of our vast agricultural resources.—American Economist.

Wages Lost in Eastern Mills.

The extent of the depression in the textile industries of New England may be gauged by the following statement of the losses in wages in Lowell, Mass. The mills were shut down for periods as follows, and the losses, as near as can be obtained, are also given: Merrimack, two weeks; loss, $44,000. Lawrence, three weeks; loss, $60,000. Lowell, brussels department, four weeks; ingrain department, seven weeks; loss, $77,000. Appleton, twelve and a half weeks; loss, $106,000. Tremont and Suffolk, eight weeks; loss, $120,000. Hamilton, two weeks; loss, $28,000. Faulkner's, seven weeks; loss, $24,000. Pickering's hosiery, twelve weeks; loss, $24,000. Pulling's shoeshop, nine weeks; loss, $2,000. Collins' mills, six weeks; loss, $8,400. Mohair Plush company, eight weeks; loss, $4,000. Howard Knitting company, six weeks; loss, $23,000. Stott Bros., running two-thirds time; loss, $1,000; making a total loss to employees of $518,300. Besides this many small concerns have been shut down for three months, and if the total losses of these could be obtained it would undoubtedly be found that the working people of the city have lost in wages fully $750,000 this season. But the loss is not at an end, as the mills have all cut down wages about 7 per cent and are usually running on reduced time and with reduced help.—Manufacturers' Record.

Real Causes of the Panic.

While Mr. Cleveland's cry of warning to foreign investors here has contributed to bring us to our present sorry plight, the overshadowing and all controlling reason for our condition is to be found in the threat of the Democratic party to destroy our present industrial system by absolutely destroying the protective features of our revenue system, and in its place establish a system designed simply and solely for revenue. This threat is the real cause of all our trouble. But for it the question of silver would not have ruffled this nation more than a breeze of summer disturbs the placid waters of some sheltered brook. The tariff is the issue in this nation to day and will continue to be until we have established beyond question one system or the other—the "protection" or "the tariff for revenue only" system. —General George A. Sheridan.

The System of Fraud.

As might have been expected from a party that robs labor, the proposed tariff measure contemplates the raising of revenue by a system of fraud, for this is exactly what the ad valorem method always has been and always will be—a fraud upon the revenue, a fraud upon the manufacturer in this country and a fraud upon American labor.

The value of goods in a foreign country, upon which ad valorem rates of duties are paid, is always an unknown quantity. The importers here will buy from the manufacturers abroad so as to secure the lowest possible prices at the port of shipment, these being the values upon which the duty must be paid. There is no guarantee that the goods will be correctly valued abroad, and it will be impossible for our customs officials to follow all market quotations.

An importer can always claim that he bought goods abroad below the quoted market for spot cash, hence it will be easy for his invoice to be "fixed." Foreign manufacturers will be only too anxious to secure our trade at the outset and to close up our factories, so that a cutting of prices to a point below the value of American made goods may be regarded as a certainty. In former free trade times this policy was adopted, and our markets were oversupplied, in order to create depression in values and compel our factories to close. Then when the foreign trade controls the market prices will reassert themselves, except that our manufacturers will never know on what basis they can afford to make goods. Meantime American labor can starve or accept foreign wage rates.—American Economist.

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS LOST.

What the Threat of Free Trade Has Already Cost the American People.

When we come to analyze the exact position of the country, comparing it with a year ago, the more we analyze it the less reason is there for being surprised at the result of the last election. The people have carefully examined into the condition that confronts them, and they have found that it is not a theory. The best indication of the actual business movement of the country is found in the clearing house returns of the banks. Let us see what these have been since the present administration assumed office last March, as reported to Bradstreet's:

	1893.	1892.
April	$4,918,810,872	$5,066,679,409
May	5,244,502,329	5,014,020,107
June	4,524,609,767	4,915,758,338
July	4,137,069,864	4,627,501,773
August	3,346,213,538	4,513,163,512
September	3,311,655,037	4,779,284,710
October	3,983,326,383	5,470,307,243
Total	$29,467,047,170	$34,386,715,152

Here we see that, with the single exception of the month of May, there has been a decrease during each and every month from April to October this year in the volume of the banks' clearings of the country as compared with the business reported during the corresponding months of 1892. During the month immediately succeeding the occupancy by Mr. Cleveland of the presidential chair the decrease in the volume of trade throughout the country was $148,000,000. During May it gained, but during June it fell off by $390,000,000, during July about $490,000,000, during August by $1,167,000,000, during September by $1,468,000,000, until the climax was reached last month, October, when the loss of business throughout the country aggregated $1,487,000,000.

Thus within seven months there has been an aggregate net loss in the volume of trade throughout the country of almost $5,000,000,000 in those cities alone that reported their bank clearings to Bradstreet's. Five billion dollars less money circulated in the ordinary channels of trade and commerce, in wages, in the manufacture of goods, in the employment of labor, in the demand for goods, all of which works round and round, diminishing in its daily course the earnings of the people—this is what the present administration has done to the country with its threat of free trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that there was an uprising of the people last election. The condition confronting them has proved to be vastly different from the ante-election theory that was promised them, and they resented it.—American Economist.

New York's Four Hundred.

When will we begin to know how to amuse ourselves? I really am tired of the same round of inane entertainments, where I am obliged to talk to the same set of inane people. Yet one cannot do otherwise. Bohemia in New York means vulgarity. There is a half world in London and in Paris where one can meet professional people and such interesting beings as the second Mrs. Tanqueray and Lena Despard and the other clever and fascinating creatures observing les convenances. Here one is obliged to keep strictly in one's set or otherwise be socially declasse.

I have tried literary people, and I have found them crude, stupid and altogether impossible. To be literary in New York and to belong to the literary set seem simply an excuse to do all kinds of extraordinary and eccentric things. One can name the artists in society on fingers of one hand, and as for the stage the players have by their own voluntary action placed themselves beyond the pale. Senators and politicians seem to think it necessary to wear bad clothes and to appear as gauche as possible—probably with a view of impressing the horny handed sons of toil. We of course have a few exceptions, but they stand out conspicuously and are the subject of universal comment, criticism and not a little condemnation.—Vogue.

It Depends Upon Circumstances.

The Commercial club of Birmingham, Ala., has some 600 members, nearly all of whom are Democrats and rank free traders—that is, when it affects the other fellow. The club, however, has issued an indignant protest against the removal of the duty on coal and iron ore, both of which are natural products of Alabama and both of which they desire should be protected, but just a year ago these very same people voted that protection was "unconstitutional" and "a fraud." This, it is to be presumed, is the case only when protection protects the industries of the north, east or west, but when it protects southern industries and southern products then there is no "robber baron" in it at all.

Make It a Month Later.

When the ways and means committee first intimated that they hoped to have their own tariff bill in operation by March 1, the American Economist then suggested that the date should be changed, and we now repeat the suggestion that the new bill should be so amended as to become a law a month later, on April 1, a fitting date to crown this free trade folly.

Indian English.

Speaking of the English used by the natives of India, Mr. Chenery once showed me a letter that he had received from an eastern personage. It began, "Enormous Mister." But I once saw a still more comical title bestowed upon a worthy gentleman who had no especial rank or official position in the country where he resided. A foreign traveler thought plain "Sir, or Dear Sir" looked bald and uninteresting at the head of a letter, so he began courteously—as he thought—his letter: "Miscellaneous Sir—As I reported on the last occasion," etc.—London Gentlewoman.

Frances Willard on Marriage.

One of Frances Willard's intimate friends says that the great temperance leader is personally a lovely woman with delicate features and dainty hands, and that her evident fascination for men of taste is very evident. A gifted man once wrote to her, "Dear friend, methinks your heart deceives you, for when we meet, though you hardly look at me, you speak kindly, and I take this as a token." To which she replied, "Dear brother, this is the explanation: I had a clear and direct gaze until study weakened my eyes, and I protect them now by studying the carpet."

So naffectedly kind and cordial to all mankind is this famous lady that many of them have paid her the compliment of offering her their hearts and hands. Indeed so numerous and importunate are her love letters that it is necessary to have them answered by her secretaries with the statement that she has no time for other than business correspondence. Some of these letters of late date prove that age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety. Still, Miss Willard has a high opinion of men in general, though she has never honored any man with her hand, and, to quote her own words, "If there is a spectacle more odious and distasteful than a man who hates women, it is a woman who hates men." Her theory of marriage in relation to society gives this postulate, "Husband and wife are one, and that one is—husband and wife."

One of the largest retail dry goods houses in Boston has a standing contract with a daily newspaper to take all the small change received each day by the newspaper.

The average cost of building an English ironclad is £48 per ton; French, £55; Italian, £57; German, £60.

AN EVENTFUL DAY.

RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS OVER AN ENGAGEMENT.

A Pleasing Ceremony Which Is Observed In Some Families—Tom and Sybilla Are Petted and Patted by Uncles, Aunts and Chums—The Happy Hour Alone.

Tom and Sybilla are engaged and the time has come when their friends are to pay their compliments.

On the eventful day Sybilla is ready to receive her congratulatory callers, a picture of blissful loveliness in what her dressmaker describes as an "announcement gown." It is not all of white, for that would be too bridelike, but there is a skirt of snowy embroidered crepe lisse, and over that a long empire coat of white satin, brocaded in pale pink rosebuds, with a waistcoat of silver embroidery on pink satin and a cravat of old venetian point. Deep ruffles of the same lace fall over the hands and almost hide the diamond which everybody wants to see. Gloves are out of the question. Some ultra fashionable girls may wear them, but not Sybilla, who feels that it would be wicked to conceal so much splendor.

Add to this charming frock the wearer's shining blond hair, her big blue eyes, her lovely color and the happy smile that plays round her mouth unconsciously, and who can wonder that she makes a picture fetching enough to send all the old maids of the family away sighing with envy and regret, and to fill her former admirers with desperate resolutions of becoming "damp unpleasant bodies" in the Charles?

The next younger sister sits at the tea table, promoted for the first time to that responsible post, impressed with her new dignity of a Psyche knot replacing the schoolgirl braids and the immediate prospect of coming out, now that Sybilla is disposed of. There is a constant stream of visitors. Congratulations are hearty, though they are expressed with little variety. Tom, half proud, half embarrassed stands by her side, taking all phlegmatically from the tearful blessings of his aunts to the jests and rallyings of the fellows from the club who have come primed with the usual jokes intended for just such occasions. Now and then he steals a glance at Sybilla, whose blushes seem to have burned themselves in indelibly, and breathes an unconscious sigh of satisfaction.

Yes, he has certainly made a very good choice. So far as looks go, there is hardly a girl in town who can hold a candle to her; her figure particularly is enchanting, and she wears her clothes, simple (?) as they are, to perfection. As to character, they have always hit it off admirably, and as their tastes are the same there is no earthly reason why they should not be at the beginning of a long and very happy companionship. At the same time he realizes all the joys of bachelorhood he is renouncing. Already he has felt a perceptible coolness in the warmth with which the feminine portion of society receives him, for he is no longer eligible and surrounded with the becoming halo which invests a possible husband. He is left out of many jolly little parties of shooters bound for the cape, and the fellows who are laying plans for the salmon fishing next year are leaving his name out of the question. Then, too, as if by tacit consent. Well, to be sure, just then he will be busy furnishing the house, he means to build for himself and Sybilla and thinking of more serious things than rod and reel, but on the whole she is worth all he gives up, and as their eyes meet again and he sees her loving heart in her, he thinks himself little better than a cur to have yearned, even for a moment, for the flesh pots of Egypt.

The nearest and dearest of the relatives have been asked to remain for dinner. The house is en fete, and the long table in the dining room looks as if royalty were to be entertained, with all the best silver, glass and china displayed—maidenhair and La France roses, pink shades for the candles and a menu which proves clearly that the cook has realized the importance of the occasion and means to outdo all her previous triumphs. Sybilla, as the object of honor, sits at papa's right hand, and Tom, who had cried out upon etiquette, insists upon taking the chair next her. The old aunt opposite has a vague notion that he squeezes her hand once or twice under the table, but her eyes are dim and her glasses poor, so it remains forever unsettled.

A great deal of laughing and talking goes on from oysters to ices, and then there are to be speeches. Papa rises and begins it. The uncles follow with good wishes and congratulations, so cordially and tenderly expressed that all the aunts sniff audibly, and mamma disappears behind her handkerchief, not to emerge for a good 10 minutes. Tom says a few frank, manly words which cause him to be regarded with open favor, and then they all adjourn to the drawing room again, Sybilla and he bringing up the rear and lingering a moment in the hall. Both look a little confused when they enter, and the family discreetly forbear to engage either in conversation at once.

There are singing and playing, and by and by carriages begin to roll up outside. It is time for the aunts and uncles to go. The pretty niece who has done so well for herself is kissed until she blooms like a peony, and Tom comes in for so many hearty handshakes that his fingers fairly ache, but at last it is all over, and they are left by the fire in the parlor alone.—Boston Herald.

A Fatal Swelling.

At Eau Claire, Wis., a negro tramp crawled into a car of lumber bound for Burlington, Ia., and lay down on top of the pile. He fell asleep, and the lumber, being wet, swelled up, crushing him against the roof of the car. When the car arrived here the following day, the dead body was found.—St. Louis Republic.

Drained a Lake by Boring Holes.

In Florida Life is an article from the pen of B. W. Partridge of Monticello with the above title. In it he describes the effect of the drought of 1891 on Lake Miccosukie, one of the largest lakes in middle Florida, when about 6,000 acres of water became dry land for a spell. The rainy season of 1892 filled it with water again.

Mr. Partridge conceived the idea that the lake could be drained by boring holes in its bottom and organized a company to try it.

Experts were engaged to examine and report on the plan, and the result was that the company has bored a number of holes in the bottom of Lake Miccosukie, and the water is rushing down through them via a subterranean passage to the gulf. In a few months they expect to permanently drain the lake and thus recover 10,000 acres of valuable land.

An Artist In Snow.

A young artist of Boston, after the recent snowstorm in that city, made a snow model in one of the public squares that attracted much attention. It represented a girl dressed in the height of fashion, standing with her arms folded. At her feet crouched a bulldog. The image was modeled in elaborate detail, and though the thaw destroyed some of the fine lines succeeding cold weather preserved the figure. A young Swede, John Jepson, was the sculptor; he spent about three hours on the work. He is hoping for another snowstorm to enable him to put up a snow statue of some prominent Bostonian on the Common.—Boston Correspondent.

Hollow Spars.

The use of hollow spars for boats designed to attain great speed has introduced a new and novel industry requiring workmanship of the finest character. The stick for this purpose is required to be of exceptionally fine and straight grain, and after being roughly shaped is split longitudinally from end to end; the center of each of the halves is then hollowed out, and a greater or less amount is removed, according to the intended location of the spar, the upper spars being much the lighter. These hollows run nearly the length of the spar, great care being essential to have them follow the taper of the outside of the spar exactly, to insure uniform thickness at every point—of course when this has been done and the two halves of the spar replaced in their original position, a circular hole is left in the center of the spar, running nearly the whole length, and following its taper from end to end. After this the two halves are fastened in place again by means of wooden dowels, which fasten the split together, being placed alternately on either side of the central hollow, and both dowels and split are carefully glued. These dowels vary in size with the size of the spar, but are usually as long as they can be made without piercing its outside surface. They are placed slightly nearer the center hollow than the outside, in order to give them all the length possible. In small spars the glue and the dowels suffice, but in large ones metal bands on the outside are added.—New York Sun.

As to Giants.

There has been no subject concerning which more lies have been told than about giants. Until it was found that modern men could not be squeezed into the armor at the Tower, it was taken for granted that we had degenerated in size. This is not only not the case, but in the matter of giants we have the advantage of our predecessors. The Emperor Maximinian indeed was said to have been 8½ feet high, but ancient mensuration, especially in the case of an emperor, is not to be trusted; indeed, from its not having made him taller, it is certain that there was no one else nearly so tall. Orestes, it is true, we are told, was 10 feet long—after death, but he was not thought so highly of when alive; we may reasonably take 8 feet as his ultimatum.—London News.

On the Free List.

Poor Hankinson, who had come to make an evening call, paused at the doorway of the parlor. Young Ferguson was there ahead of him,

"I can hardly hope for any interchange of ideas this evening, Miss Kajones," he said, with a ghastly attempt to be facetious, "on the basis of unrestricted reciprocity. You seem to be fully protected."

"Protected?" exclaimed Miss Kajones, with a ravishing smile. "Not at all, Mr. Hankinson. Raw material is on the free list here. Walk in."—Chicago Tribune.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority contained in a decree passed by the Orphans Court for Talbot County dated the 26th day of December A. D. 1893. The undersigned will sell at public sale in front of the Court House at Easton, Md., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, '94

All and singular that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Broad Creek Neck of Talbot County which formerly belonged to the late William G. Sherwood, deceased, and which he inherited from his father, William Sherwood late of Talbot Co., deceased. Said farm contains 37 acres of land more or less and adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Grace and others. It is improved by a dwelling house and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and the balance in equal installments of six and twelve months, the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale to be secured by bond or note of the purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee. EDWARD F. SHERWOOD Trustee.

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